

## R marks

Giadello et al, US 6,409,875 discloses an adhesion agent that is combined with a "polyolefin" resin polymer to improve its adhesion to various substrates. The "polyolefin" is made by ROMP. (Col. 2, line 20) The agent has two moieties. One of the moieties is an olefin compound. The other moiety has a compatibilizing functionality.

This adhesion agent is used in combination with the "polyolefin" resin which is a polymer formed by metathesis polymerization. The most noteworthy example is poly-DCPD. Col. 2, line 19. In all working examples a "resin" is used.

A noteworthy distinction can be seen as to the performance and adhesive properties comparing the adhesive used by Giardello et al with the instant invention. An exemplary embodiment of Applicant's two-part adhesive containing norbornene monomer in one part and metathesis catalyst in the other part, in the absence of the Giardello adhesion agent when mixed with a metathesis catalyst and applied between polypropylene coupons, exhibits adhesive strength ranging from 94 p.s.i to 106 p.s.i.

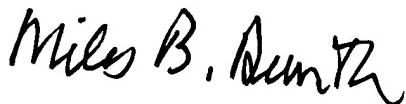
Whereas when a polymer of poly-DCPD is applied to glass alone according to Giardello, the coating is easily peeled by hand. It is known that glass is more readily adhered by coatings and adhesives compared to polypropylene, therefore the instant adhesive represents a surprising improvement over the use of a solution of a polyolefin polymer, and obviates the use of the adhesion agent disclosed by Giardello et al.

Thus, the material said to be "glued" to one or more substrates as noted by the Office in reference to Col. 8, line 54 – Col. 9, line 4 is a polymer, and is distinguished from the materials specified in amended claim 30. Specifically, a

methathesis catalyst is brought into mixture with a highly-reactive cycloolefin monomer as two substrates are brought together, sandwiching the mixture therebetween. While the substrates are together, a polymer polymerizes from the monomer. Whereas Giadarello et al is directed to mixing an adhesion agent together with an already formed ROMP polymer, this mixture is shown to require the agent in order for the polymer to have improved adhesion.

The Giardello et al disclosure is therefore directed to the mixture of adhesion agent with a polyolefin resin made by ROMP using a metathesis catalyst. This polymer mixed with adhesion agent is applied to a substrate. An adhesion agent and a polymer are not the same as a highly reactive cycloolefin monomer and a metathesis catalyst. There being no teaching to mix and apply a highly-reactive cycloolefin monomer and a metathesis catalyst between two substrates, amended claim 30 is novel over Giadarello et al.

Respectfully submitted,



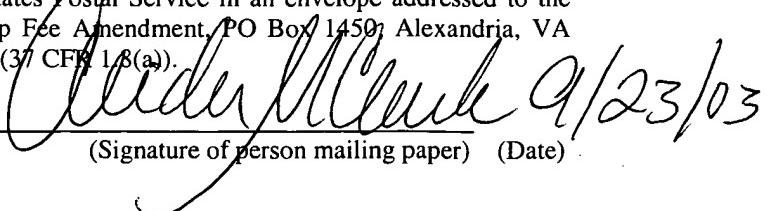
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